



SUPPLEMENT
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India-Board, August 27, 1819.

DISPATCHES have been received at the East India-House from the Governor in Council at Bombay, respectively dated the 6th, 20th, and 31st of March, and 24th April 1819, of which dispatches, and of their inclosures, the following are extracts and copies:

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated March 6, 1819.

WE have the honour to acquaint your Honourable Committee, that the military operations, under Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, in Sawuntwarree, have been marked with such a degree of promptitude, energy, and vigour, on the part of the Major-General, and the Officers and men employed under his command, as to merit the highest commendation; and we have much satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of your Honourable Committee, the copy of a dispatch from the Major-General to the Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting the details of the capture, by assault, of the outworks of Rairee, on the 13th of last month, the effect of which was attended by the surrender of that fortress on the following morning, the greater part of the garrison having evacuated it during the night.

The short, but brilliant, operations of the force employed under Sir William Grant Keir, occupied only a period of seventeen days from the time our troops passed the frontier, until the conclusion of the treaty.

GENERAL ORDER by the Government of Bombay, dated 28th February 1819.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the following dispatch from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T. reporting the capture by assault of the strong fortress of Rairee, belonging to the State of Sawunt-warree, against which the British Government had been imperiously called upon, after all negociation had failed, to equip a force and obtain reparation for injuries committed on the inhabitants of the British territories, in violation of the treaty existing between the two States.

The Governor in Council cannot contemplate, without feelings of the greatest admiration, the activity, judgment, and zeal displayed by the Major-General and the troops under his command in the prompt execution of the service in which they were engaged.

The British force, consisting of the troops specified in the margin*, passed the frontier of the Sawunt-warree territories on the 1st of February, and proceeded to invest the fort of Newtee, the garrison of which surrendered to the Major-General on the 4th. This success was immediately followed up, and the capture of Rairee effected in the gallant manner detailed in the Major-General's dispatch.

The speedy reduction of this fort must be mainly attributed to the able and judicious arrangements

* Wing of H. M. 89th regiment, three troops of Madras N.C., part of the 2d batt. 2d regiment N.I., 2d 6th do. do., 2d 9th do. do., with a proportion of artillery and pioneers.

made by the Major-General, the rapidity with which the outworks were attacked, and the valour and energy so conspicuously displayed by the Officers and men in the performance of their duty.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the sentiments of approbation and applause bestowed on Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, C.B. who commanded the attack, and on the whole of the Officers and men composing the detachment under his immediate command; and sincerely hopes, that the public service will not long be deprived of the services of the two gallant Officers of His Majesty's 89th regiment, who were wounded on the occasion.

The Governor in Council also notices with much satisfaction the commendation bestowed by the Major-General on the active and cordial co-operation of Lieutenant Tanner, and the Officers and men of the Honourable Company's cruiser Thetis, whose conduct on the occasion fully entitle them to the approbation of Government.

The military operations in Sawunt-warree have terminated with the conclusion of a treaty with the Government of that State on the 17th instant.

Copy of a Report from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Rairee, 14th February 1819.

SIR,

I HAD the honour yesterday evening to forward a brief report of the success of the attack on the enemy's lines before Rairee, and have now the pleasure to acquaint you that the fort was this morning taken possession of by a detachment from my camp.

The difficulties experienced in the disembarkation of the ordnance and stores retarded our operations in a considerable degree, but on the night of the 12th instant we succeeded in erecting our batteries, and opened on the fort at day-break the next morning with four battering guns and as many eight-inch mortars, which were served with such vigour and precision as to dismantle the whole of the guns in the outer works in the course of an hour, when our fire was directed against the general defence of the place; about three o'clock a breach was effected in a curtain of the advanced outworks, and a party of three hundred and fifty grenadiers formed for the assault, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, His Majesty's 89th regiment. The troops moved to the attack about four o'clock, and passed the breach without difficulty, driving the enemy in considerable numbers toward the second lines, which were immediately carried and a lodgment effected within half musket-shot of the upper fort, to which the enemy were pursued and many bayoneted at the lower gate, which was for a short time in our possession. The spirit and rapidity of the attack, added to the advantageous position which was gained by the advance of our troops, struck the enemy with such terror, that nearly the whole of the garrison evacuated the fort during the night.

This morning Sambajee Sawunt proposed to surrender, and was permitted to march out with about fifty adherents, the small remnant of a garrison,

which is said to have consisted of near twelve hundred men at the commencement of the siege.

I beg leave to inclose a more detailed report of the attack, transmitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, whose conduct on the occasion is deserving of the highest applause.

I have likewise the pleasure to forward a copy of the Field Orders, conveying my sentiments on the behaviour of the troops, together with a list of killed and wounded.

I shall march toward Warree in order to accelerate the treaty with that Government, which will I trust be speedily brought to a favourable conclusion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. G. KEIR, Major-General.

Field Order by Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T.

Camp, Rairee, 14th February 1819.

THE Major-General congratulates the troops on the successful termination of the operations against the fort of Rairee, and begs that the Officers and men employed will believe him highly sensible of their exemplary good conduct and exertions during the siege.

The Major-General is impressed with a high sense of the great advantage he has derived from the advice and assistance afforded him by Captain Dickenson, of the Engineers, to whose skill and indefatigable exertions he considers himself, in a great degree, indebted for the speedy reduction of the place.

Lieutenant Groundwater and the detachment of artillery have performed their duties entirely to the satisfaction of the Major-General. The accuracy of the firing in the batteries reflects the highest credit on the Officers who directed, and the exertions and steadiness of the whole detachment merit the highest praise.

Captain Talbot and the Madras pioneers have particularly distinguished themselves by the alacrity and perseverance with which they have discharged their laborious duties throughout the whole of the service; and the Major-General requests Captain Talbot to accept of this public acknowledgement of the advantages he has derived from his exertions.

The Major-General is sorry he had not an opportunity of employing the Madras cavalry, as he feels confident that their conduct would have been highly meritorious. He has, however, appreciated the zeal of Cornet Bridges on all occasions, and particularly noticed the dashing style in which he led his detachment across the river, to the support of the advanced guard, on the 9th instant.

The whole of the Staff have merited the Major-General's warmest approbation, and he begs them to accept his sincere thanks for their good conduct.

The whole of the troops have uniformly conducted themselves with credit; but it has fallen more particularly to the lot of the detachment which stormed the pettah and outworks of the fort, to display that gallantry which the Major-General feels persuaded is common to all; and he begs to offer his highest tribute of applause and thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford, C. B. for

the spirit, judgement, and decision manifested by him on that occasion. The Major-General deems it an act of justice to the gallant troops engaged yesterday to publish the following extract from the report received from Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford.

The Major-General cannot conclude this well earned testimonial of zeal, gallantry, and good conduct without expressing his acknowledgements for the judicious, spirited, and cordial co-operation of Lieutenant Tanner, commanding the Honourable Company's cruiser Thetis, and he requests that Officer to convey to his Officers and crew his best thanks for their meritorious exertions since the commencement of the siege.

E. G. STANNUS, Assist. Adj. Gen.

(The extract above referred to.)

ALTHOUGH we failed in getting complete possession of the fort, yet our present occupation of these towers and their lines must, I trust, lead to its speedy surrender. On this occasion I have to regret the loss of the brave Officers and men killed and wounded, although infinitely less than could have been expected on such a service, amongst the latter are Lieutenants Naylor and Dowdall, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, two fine gallant young men that promised fair to be an ornament to their profession. Although both are severely wounded yet I trust and hope the army will not be deprived of their further services. Where every man did his duty it is not an easy matter to bring into notice the conduct of individuals, yet I cannot avoid particularizing the prominent and gallant conduct of Captain Stannus, Assistant-Adjutant-General, who volunteered his service on this occasion, and for whose advice and assistance I feel particularly indebted. The determined and gallant conduct of your Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Marriott, as well as that of his brother in the Royal Navy, also volunteers, was conspicuous to the whole detachment. Lieutenant Marriott and Captain Stannus were the first Officers that entered the tower through a port hole before the scaling ladders had arrived. Captain Wilson A. C. General and Lieutenant Dashwood, of the engineers, were also conspicuous for their exemplary zeal and gallantry.

I formed the command into two divisions, Captain Sanderson, H. M. 89th regiment commanded one, and Captain Garraway, 2d battalion 9th regiment Native infantry the other. I have every reason to be highly satisfied with their conduct and example. To my Brigade-Major and Quarter-Master of Brigade, Lieutenants A. B. Taylor and Pearse, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, I feel much indebted for their support and zeal.

I have had the honour to serve in the four quarters of the world, and on no occasion was the conduct of troops, both Europeans and Natives more conspicuous for gallantry and devotion to the service than on the present.

I beg to inclose you a list of the killed and wounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir W. G. Keir,

K. M. T. employed on the Assault of the Enemy's outworks of the Fort of Rairee on the 13th of February 1819.

Artillery and Gun Lascars—1 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, killed; 1 syrang, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Detachment His Majesty's 89th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 2d Regiment N. I.—1 havildar killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 6th Regiment N. I.—2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 9th Regiment N. I.—2 rank and file killed; 1 havildar, 1 syrang, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Pioneers (Madras)—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Total—8 killed; 26 wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

His Majesty's 89th Reg.—Lieutenant Aylmer Dowdall, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Naylor, severely.

F. G. STANNUS, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 20th March 1819.

WE have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee copies of the following Dispatches:

From Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, dated the 18th February last, inclosing a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith of an attack which had been made on the adherents of Appa Saheb, in the vicinity of Asseer.

From Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, of the 28th February, containing particulars relative to the death of Cheetoo.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp Kauldru Keeree, 18th February 1819.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, copy of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith of an affair he had with the adherents of Appa Saheb, ex Rajah of Nagpore, in the vicinity of Asseer. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith had reached Seonah, from whence he marched to this attack by a rapid movement, and appears entitled to equal credit for the celerity with which he hastened to the point of action, the measures he adopted to ensure success, and the energy and talent he displayed in carrying the plan he had formed into execution. I trust this affair will entitle Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and those under his command to the approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith has done ample justice in his report to those under his orders. During a most fatiguing operation of nearly twenty-four hours, in which they marched above forty miles.

all appear to have been animated with the same spirit. The forward valour and strict attention to discipline of Skinner's horse, to whom from the early flight of the enemy the attack fell, was conspicuous. Major Skinner and his gallant party have increased, by their conduct on this occasion, the reputation of the distinguished corps to which they belong. I can only add that the consequences of this affair have been the total dispersion in different directions of this body, and I have reason to think that the number who have suffered is greater than Lieutenant-Colonel Smith has reported.

Extract from a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith to the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated Camp, Keiree, February 15, 1819.

I REACHED Seonah on the 13th instant. On the rising of the moon, about nine P. M. I marched with a brigade of camel howitzers, two hundred and fifty rank and file of 1st batt. 14th regiment, and four hundred of Skinner's horse, and continued my route until four in the morning, when I reached Keiree. After disencumbering the infantry of their knapsacks I continued my march, and entered the hills a little before daylight. On the road I learnt that there were two camps at Khutlah, at some distance from each other, the one on the right being occupied by three or four hundred Arabs, and that on the left by the Bhoonsla*, with an equal number of horse. I directed Major Skinner to advance with two columns of horse, and I further instructed that Officer to pursue the enemy in all directions, and to the last extremity. The artillery and infantry moved forward briskly, and occasionally in double quick time, direct upon the village to support the movements of the cavalry. Major Skinner, after rounding the village (as no encampment was observed), continued his rapid movement over the plain, until his corps was stopped in its progress by a chasm, at least two hundred feet in depth. From that singular spot the enemy, amounting to between two and three hundred Arabs and Hindoostanees, were discovered in a dell beneath. Considerable time elapsed before a road could be found leading down the precipice, but on that being discovered no obstacle, however great, could restrain the exertions of this zealous Officer, who availed himself of the earliest movement to rush down upon the enemy in single files who, on the first alarm, fled panic struck, followed by Major Skinner, and were ultimately pursued by a squadron of his brave corps to the very gates of Asseer, and but for a body of horse, which sallied out from the pettah of that fortress to the support of the fugitives, I am persuaded not a man would have escaped the sword.

It does not appear that more than eight or ten of the enemy were killed and wounded; but I am happy to add, that the victors returned with from one hundred to two hundred matchlocks, swords, and other weapons: but what is still more creditable to this highly respectable and meritorious corps not a man quitted his ranks, although the incitement to plunder was by no means inconsiderable.

*Appa Saheb.

I cannot sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of Major Skinner's spirited and judicious conduct, and the bravery displayed by his corps on this occasion, and as such I should do an injustice to my own feelings were I to omit to recommend their services to the notice of the Brigadier-General.

It is with no small pride that I shall now bring to the consideration of the commanding Officer the exemplary conduct of the artillery and infantry, who throughout this affair evinced a spirit and ardour which I have seldom seen equalled on any service; and I have only to regret that they were not brought to a closer contest with the enemy.

To Captain Spears and Lieutenant Helton, commanding the infantry, to Lieutenant Conran, commanding a division of the howitzer brigade, and to Captain Coyle, my Brigade Major, I am greatly indebted for the zeal manifested by those Officers, and for their animated exertions in every stage of this laborious service. I am equally indebted to Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Neelson, for his activity and address in affording immediate relief to the wounded of the enemy, as also to a wounded horseman of Skinners.

Besides the arms taken from the enemy, from fifty to sixty horses, one elephant, a camel, and all his baggage, fell into our hands.

I have to lament the death of a non-commissioned officer and private of the 14th, occasioned by excessive fatigue.

I have also the honour to report, that I this morning got possession of five horses belonging to Cheetoo Pindarry, which were secreted by the Tokoor of Moorlah, for the service of that predatory Chief.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. to the Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Camp, Boorgaum, 28th February 1819.

I CANNOT doubt from the communications I have received, that the Pindarry Chief Cheetoo has been killed by a tiger. Independent of his sword, rings, and clothes, three hundred rupees were found in the saddle, which would never have been left there had it been an artifice; but the fact is quite put beyond doubt in my mind, by the original papers found among his clothes. I beg to offer my congratulations to the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, on the death of the greatest and last of those freebooters, whose atrocities provoked the resentment of the British Government.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 31st March 1819.

WE have the honour to transmit copies of dispatches from Brigadier-General Doveton, reporting the capture, by storm, of the pettah of Asseerghur*, on the morning of the 18th, with very

* A strong fort between the Nerbudda and Tapti, which had been held by one of Scindiah's refractory Chiefs. The place of the same name, mentioned in page 1420 of the Gazette, would appear to be a fort in the dominions of the late Rajah of Nagpore.

trifling loss on our part, and that a desperate and unexpected sally had been made by a part of the garrison on the troops in the pettah, on the evening of the 19th, when Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of the Royal Scots, was unfortunately killed.

We regret to add, that private letters received from the camp yesterday, mention the melancholy circumstance of the explosion of one of our magazines, containing from three to four hundred barrels of gunpowder, by which accident about sixty of one hundred and twelve men, who were near the spot, were immediately killed, and twenty or thirty severely wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Doveton, C. B. to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated Camp, near Nimbolah, 19th March 1819.

SIR,

HAVING been desired by the Resident at Nagpore to make known all my future proceedings in the territory of His Highness Dowlut Rao Scindia to you, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, that having on the 17th instant received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. stating the failure of his attempts to bring Jeswant Rao Lar* to reason, as well as his outrageous conduct on the receipt of his Sovereign's commands, which left no other alternative but having recourse to our military means, I issued orders for a combined attack on the pettah of Asseer at dawn of day on the succeeding morning by detachments from the divisions under the personal commands of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm and myself, and which I am happy to inform you was attended with complete success. The enemy in the pettah made a very trifling resistance; the promptitude and energy, however, with which the attack was made by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, reflect high credit on him and all the Officers and men employed. Our loss has been but trifling, not, I believe, exceeding twenty killed and wounded. Among the latter I am concerned to mention the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Major Macleod, who having expressed a wish to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, to whom his previous knowledge of the pettah might be useful, I consented to it. Lieutenant Bland, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, is also wounded. We are now in complete possession of the pettah, the troops well under cover; and the superintending engineer is busily employed in erecting a mortar battery to bombard the fortress, and a breaching one to bear on the lower fort. When these are completed Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm's division will be placed in possession of the batteries and the pettah, and I shall move myself with the rest of the troops to take up such a position as may be best calculated for erecting batteries to breach the upper fort.

I have, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

* The Killedar.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Doveton, to Captain Stewart, Dated Camp, near Nimbolah, 20th March 1819.

SIR,

IN continuation of my operations before the fortress of Asseerghur, I have the honour of making known to you, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, that yesterday evening a desperate and unexpected sally from the fortress was made upon an advanced part of our troops in the pettah, and it is with extreme regret I have to add, that Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of His Majesty's Royal Scots, who had been appointed by me to command in the pettah, was killed when in the act of gallantly rallying the party, and keeping the advance in their position. The enemy were however immediately driven back, and compelled to retire again into the fort. Our loss on this occasion amounts to one Field Officer killed, and one subaltern and five rank and file wounded. I have also to state that a breaching battery of six eighteen and two twelve pounders was opened with admirable effect on the lower fort this morning. I expect likewise that a mortar battery of four heavy mortars and two heavy howitzers will be completed and armed during the night, and which will also probably open at sun-rise to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 24th April 1819.

WE have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee copy of a dispatch from the Honourable the Commissioner in the Deccan, inclosing a copy of a report from Brigadier-General Doveton, C. B. announcing the occupation of the lower fort of Asseerghur by the division under the command of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, on its being evacuated by the enemy.

We have much satisfaction in accompanying this dispatch with copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Doveton to the Acting Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated the 11th instant, reporting that the upper fort was also occupied by the British troops on the 9th, on the garrison marching out and laying down their arms on the public parade.

We beg leave to offer our warmest congratulations to your Honourable Committee on the reduction of this important fortress, but regret at the same time to observe, that the person of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, regarding whose reception into the fort no doubt can now exist, has not been secured. Letters which have been received at Bombay state, that it is supposed he had been allowed to escape from the fort prior to its surrender, and had proceeded in a northerly direction.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Doveton, C. B. to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident at the Court of Scindiah, dated Camp, before Asseerghur, 31st March 1819, inclosed in a Dis-

patch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Commissioner in the Deccan, dated 7th April 1819.

I HAVE herewith the honour of transmitting a copy of Sir John Malcolm's report of yesterday, and of the list of wounded of his division, together with copy of the orders issued by me this day.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. to Brigadier-General Doveton, dated Camp, near Asseerghur, 30th March 1819.

I HAVE great satisfaction in informing you that I this morning occupied with the division under my command Malaghur, on the lower fort of Asseer.

The enemy had been made very uncomfortable for the last three days by my approaches to the Southward, and particularly by the occupation of a high peak called the Moghul's Cap, that completely commands the lower fort, and to which I had with the aid of elephants carried up and placed in battery a brigade of six pounders and two small howitzers. The symptoms of alarm I had seen made me observe more than I otherwise should, when I this morning went to the batteries at day-light, the stillness in the lower fort. I hastened to my advanced post within one hundred yards of the foot of the breach, to the top of which I sent a man (lately belonging to the garrison and well acquainted with the fort) protected by three sepoys. When he reached the top and looked round he made a signal to advance, satisfied from this that I could at all events take possession of the breach and the heights on its right, I deemed it of importance not to lose a moment in doing so, and ordered Captain Edsell, who commanded the posts at the Northern batteries, to collect his party (four hundred men), and leading one hundred under cover near the top of the breach to occupy with the remainder the ramparts of Malaghur as far as the gateway, but not to advance further till supported by two hundred men from the troops on duty in the pettah, and a party of pioneers with crow-bars to force it's gates open. These I directed to join him, while Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was ordered to move with three hundred men and a light howitzer to the gateway to blow it open in the event of the enemy trying to oppose Captain Edsell's progress. The party protecting the South battery were ordered also to advance and form a lodgement near the breach that had been effected in that part of the wall, but not to enter the fort unless there was opposition.

To guard against the possibility of accident, all the troops that had been warned for the assault were directed to move to their positions. The rapid execution of these orders placed me in possession of the fort in a few minutes, and the gateways were burst open in little more than a quarter of an hour. The enemy appeared so far taken by surprise that they did not open a heavy fire from the upper works till the troops were well under cover. This fire was soon rendered uncertain, and afterwards silenced by that which Major Blair opened upon them from his different batteries: owing to

these circumstances the casualties have been very few.

ORDERS by Brigadier-General Doveton.

Head-Quarters, Hyderabad Subsidiary-Force, Camp Asseerghur, 31st March 1819.

THE Brigadier-General has received a report from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. of his having early yesterday morning occupied Malaghur, or the lower fort of Asseer, which was intended to have been assaulted in the Afternoon by the Brigadier-General's division.

The promptitude and decision with which Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm availed himself of the information which he received of the enemy having evacuated it is highly creditable to him.

The Brigadier-General having also received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Crosdill, the commanding Officer of artillery, of the uncommon and incessant labour of the whole of the troops, pioneers, &c. employed in working parties in getting the guns into the batteries of a very steep and most difficult ascent, fully appreciates their extraordinary and cheerful exertions, which reflect such distinguished credit on them all, and which he will have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of superior authority.

J. DOVETON, Brigadier-General.

List of Wounded among the Troops employed in the Occupation of the Lower Fort this Morning, the 30th March 1819.

Madras European Reg.—1 private and 4 sepoys.

J. NAPIER, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Sir J. Malcolm's division.

Extract from a Letter from Brigadier-General Doveton to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident at the Court of Scindiah, dated Camp, Asseerghur, 11th April 1819.

MY dispatch, of the 7th instant, will have informed you of my breaching battery having opened, as well as that of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm from the north face, on the morning of that day. They kept up an incessant and well directed fire on the walls of the upper fort, until the forenoon of the 8th. On the evening of the 7th, I received a communication from Sir John Malcolm, that Jeswunt Rao Lar had sent out a message, expressive of his wish to surrender the fortress unconditionally, and of paying his respects to me, as the next morning, with the request that the firing from our batteries might cease. This was complied with, and he accordingly waited on me, accompanied by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm.

I have further the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, that the Lar at first made considerable objection to the garrison laying down their arms, and to his own return to the fort; but

finding me determined on these points, he at last took his leave, and was with some difficulty prevailed on by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to return late in the evening to the upper fort.

The next morning, however, the garrison began to evacuate it at the hour which had been fixed on, and by noon the whole of them were paraded in front of our troops, at a spot selected for the purpose, where they grounded and delivered up their arms.

Jeswunt Rao Lar and his principal Officers, with the standards of Dowlut Rao Scindia, will be

delivered over to the Commander of that Prince's troops, to be conveyed to Gwalior, and the garrison themselves are to be sent back to their several countries.

ERRATUM in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 3d instant, page 1389, col. 2, line 28.

For Ensign *Field, Engineer*,
Read, Ensign *Garstin, Field Engineer*.

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